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SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report 2/9

Dated: 4 September 1943

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PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Eighty-four of these reports have been translated and issued by [REDACTED] FOIA b3

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent and working backward, but omitting those already translated by [REDACTED] FOIA b3a. The numbering of the items was added by the translator FOIA b3a. The Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [REDACTED] FOIA b3a inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

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4 September 1943

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report 2/9

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

Individual Messages

1) Personnel Situation

(1) The NKRF office in Irkutsk is instructed to set the daily working time for juveniles up to the age of 16 years at 6 hours--without regard to overtime.

(2) Transportation of workers for the NK for the Iron Industry is going on through the following railroad stations:

Tikhoretsk	1000 workers
Armavir	500 workers
Rostov/Don	500 workers

(3) 200 contract workers for the NK for the Chemical Industry have arrived in Dzerzhinsk.

(4) The number of personnel is not complete in the timber-procurement offices of the NKRF in Irkutsk. Unfavorable reactions are feared on timber procurement work in the fall and winter seasons.

(5) Various NKRF enterprises received in August and September a greater number of assigned students who have finished their technical schools. Each student will receive an advance of 300 rubles. This will be withheld from wages for six months. The respective offices must take care that the students are supplied with outer and under clothing and footwear.

The assignments of the students were as follows:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Number</u>
Aralsk-NKRF	Winchmen	4
	Fitters	5
	Ship's Carpenters	3
	Ship's Machinists	2
Kujbyshev-NKRF	Boilermakers	30
	Electricians	9
	Ship's Carpenters	25
	Carpenters	24
	Joiners	25
	Stokers	80
	Oilers	20
	Helmsmen	20

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<u>Office</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Number</u>
Kujbyshev-NKRF, "Alekseevka" Workshops	Boilermakers	30
	Fitters	25
	Ship's Carpenters	34
	Joiners	25
Omsk-NKRF	Boilermakers	10
	Welders	10
	Fitters	15
	Smiths	5
	Ship's Carpenters	37
	Carpenters	5
	Caulkers	33
	Stokers	6
	Ship's Enginemen	70
	Mechanics	30
Pavlodar	Winchmen	2
	Fitters	2
	Molders	4
Saratov-NKRF	Fitters	10
	Ship's Carpenters	5
	Joiners	5
Uralsk-NKRF	Winchmen	4
	Fitters	11
	Ship's Carpenters	10
	Stokers	10
	Ship's Enginemen	14
Chardzhou-NKRF	Winchmen	18
	Welders	15
	Fitters	15
	Molders	10
	Smiths	10
	Carpenters	10
Shipyard "Mikheev" in Voskresensk	Ship's Carpenters	40
	Smiths	3

(6) As was reported in Military-Economic Report 1/9, cabin-boys of the ages from 12 to 15 are lately being trained on river vessels by an order of the NKRF of 20 August. As far as possible, children of NKRF employees as well as of navy employees are to be recruited for the training. The following contingents of cabin-boys have been newly noted:

Khabarovsk-NKRF	100	cabin-boys
Blagoveshchensk	50	cabin-boys
Ufa	40	cabin-boys
Kujbyshev	170	cabin-boys
Novosibirsk	150	cabin-boys (in addition to the 25 cabin-boys already reported in Military-Economic Report 1/9)

(7) For timber and peat procurement for August, additional labor and wage funds were authorized for the following NKRF offices:

<u>Office</u>	<u>No. of Workers</u>	<u>Wages</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov"	40	14000 rubles	for timber procure- ment
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov"	125	40000 rubles	for peat procurement
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	80	28000 rubles	for peat procurement
Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Teplokhod"	10	4000 rubles	for timber procure- ment
Gorodets-NKRF	50	13000 rubles	for peat procurement
Svenigovo, NKRF Plant "Butyakov"	40	10000 rubles	for timber procure- ment

2) Food Situation

(8) The following decree of the Council of People's Commissars and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party concerning revival of agriculture in the liberated oblasti was broadcast by radio on 22 August 1943:

" I. Return of evacuated cattle to the newly organized kolkhozes.

1. The Oblast' Executive Committees and the Oblast' Committees of the Communist Party of the Yaroslavl', Gorkij, Vologda, Kirov, Ryazan', Tambov, Saratov, Kujbyshev, and Chkalov Oblasti, as well as the People's Commissariats and the Oblast' Committees of the Communist Party of the Mordvin, Mari and Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Republics and of the Kazakh, Azerbajdzhan, and Armenian Soviet Republics, have to return evacuated cattle in the following numbers to the kolkhozes of the Kalinin, Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Voronezh, Stalingrad, Rostov, and Tula Oblasti as well as to the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai:

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<u>Oblast', Kraj, or Republic</u>	<u>Horned Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Kalinin Oblast' including from oblasti	40,173	31,144	8,454
Gorkij	10,060	9,000	2,020
Yaroslavl'	17,000	13,000	3,350
Ivanov	9,062	9,144	3,084
Vologda	4,051	-----	-----
Smolensk Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	48,349	31,413	6,907
Yaroslavl'	9,500	5,000	1,500
Gorkij	18,700	14,000	1,920
Ivanov	832	379	869
Ryazan'	8,242	4,820	1,333
Mordvin	6,850	3,947	1,011
Mari	3,610	2,777	221
Penza	74	67	36
Tambov	222	112	-----
Kujbyshev	242	311	12
Saratov	77	-----	5
Kursk Oblast' including from oblasti and re- publics	2,529	5,492	1,182
Tambov	1,721	2,467	829
Saratov	80	365	151
Stalingrad	728	2,660	202
Orel Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	21,399	39,668	8,374
Ryazan'	663	1,115	1,047
Tambov	9,859	19,150	3,295
Saratov	3,814	6,032	813
Penza	4,000	9,000	2,200
Ulyanov and Kujbyshev	2,275	2,636	400
Mordvin	788	1,735	620
Voronezh Oblast' includ- ing from oblasti and republics	9,539	20,228	3,774
Tambov	957	3,596	648
Saratov	7,272	13,519	2,525
Kazakhstan	74	361	20
Stalingrad	1,236	2,752	581
Rostov Oblast' including from oblasti and republics	51,506	143,188	17,229
Dagestan	1,461	1,763	851
Azerbajdzhan	1,057	1,530	390
Saratov	3,189	4,847	968
Kazakhstan	39,773	105,366	12,855
Chkalov	6,026	29,682	2,165

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<u>Oblast', Kraj, or Republic</u>	<u>Horned Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Stalingrad Oblast' includ- ing from oblasti and repub- lics	14, 530	34, 379	1, 749
Kazakhstan	13, 878	33, 332	1, 575
Chkalov	652	1, 047	174
Stavropol' Kraj including from oblasti and republics	12, 741	35, 909	5, 269
Azerbajdzhan	8, 200	15, 600	3, 100
Dagestan	3, 800	19, 500	1, 400
Georgia	154	-----	127
Armenia	217	809	556
Kazakhstan	370	-----	86

2. All agricultural organizations as well as collective farmers, workers, and employees who have kept the cattle from the evacuated kolkhozes are obliged to make full return of all the cattle. Also the cattle which were slaughtered for any purpose, whether for delivery of meat or for internal kolkhoz needs, are to be compensated for.

The People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the USSR (Comrades Benediktov and Chekmenov), with the help of the representatives of the liberated oblasti, has until 15 September 1943 to determine the number of cattle slaughtered or otherwise realized from the stock of the evacuated kolkhozes. These cattle are to be compensated for as soon as possible.

3. The oblast' or rajon executive boards and committees of the People's Commissariats, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republics, and the People's Commissariats of the Autonomous and Union Republics who are delivering and receiving the cattle for further transport have until 1 September 1943 to carry out the delivery and receipt of the cattle. All the returned cattle must arrive at their final stations in the Kalinin, Smolensk, Tula, Kursk, and Orel Oblasti on 1 October 1943 and in the Stalingrad, Rostov, and Voronezh Oblasti and in the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai on 15 October 1943.

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4. The cattle may be returned only to the former kolkhozes. Return of cattle to another kolkhoz is forbidden. The return will take place through authorized agents of the executive committees of the respective oblasti. At the same time a method of transfer is to be drawn up in which all changes which take place in the herd en route are to be recorded.

5. The executive committees of the oblasti, the Council of the NK for Autonomous and Union Republics, and the committees and central committees of the Party of the oblasti in which the cattle were temporarily quartered are obliged to cease veterinary inspections until 1 October 1943.

6. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union is taking over the general direction of return of the cattle. The NK is obliged to send authorized representatives to the oblasti in which the evacuated cattle were quartered, within two days after the promulgation of this decree. The NK, in cooperation with the executive committees and the Council of People's Commissars of the oblasti in question as well as of the autonomous and union republics, is instructed to arrange the routing for the transport of the cattle and to undertake all measures for feeding, watering, and veterinary care. River crossings are to be organized in the same way. The NK for Defense must place 50 veterinary surgeons and 100 veterinary personnel at the disposal of the NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union until 1 November 1943, for veterinary care of the cattle being transported. Those oblasti through which the transport of cattle takes place are accountable for maintaining sufficient veterinary personnel in readiness. In addition, harnessed vehicles as well as other agricultural and dairy implements are to be prepared.

7. Until 25 August, the Executive Committees and the Committees and Central Committees of the Party of Kalinin, Smolensk, Kursk, Orel, Rostov, Stalingrad, and Voronezh Oblasti and of the Stavropol' and Krasnodar Kari must send authorized representatives to take over and transport the cattle in the respective oblasti. Furthermore, the necessary number of herdsmen, drovers, and milkmaids is to be provided.

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8. The executive committees and the council of people's commissars of the oblasti of the autonomous and union republics under whose jurisdiction the cattle were temporarily quartered, as well as of the oblasti through which the cattle are re-transported, are obliged to send their representatives to the rajons through which the transported cattle are taken. All rajon executive committees, village elders, etc. must render every assistance to the herdsmen and drovers.

9. It is recommended that chairmen of kolkhozes credit the following working time to their members who are detailed to accompany the herds: two days for drovers and milkmaids and three days for herdsmen for each full working day. Moreover an additional 30% of the total credited working time is to be credited to the accounts of herdsmen and drovers for good management in transporting the cattle. The Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union is preparing funds from its reserve to defray expenses which are incurred in transporting the cattle (railroad travel of returning herdsmen, ferrying the herds over watercourses, etc.). The funds amount to 11,500,000 rubles, allocated as follows:

for Krasnodar Kraj	0.5 million rubles
for Stavropol' Kraj	0.5 million rubles
for Kalinin Oblast'	2.0 million rubles
for Smolensk Oblast'	2.0 million rubles
for Orel Oblast'	1.0 million rubles
for Kursk Oblast'	1.0 million rubles
for Voronezh Oblast'	2.0 million rubles
for Rostov	1.0 million rubles
for Tula	5.0 million rubles

[TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: These allocations total 15 million rubles.]

The NK for Procurement of the Soviet Union must allocate 2000 tons of hay and 500 tons of fodder concentrate to the NK for Agriculture to feed the transported cattle. The NK for Trade and the Central Trade Association (Tsentrsoyuz) of the Soviet Union are obliged to procure bread for the personnel accompanying the herds. For this purpose the NK for Procurement of the Soviet Union will deliver 1000 tons of flour to the Central Trade Association and 500 tons of flour for the NK for Trade.

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10. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, the NKRF, and the Executive Committees of Stalingrad and Saratov Oblasti must provide for restoration of the river crossings over the Volga in the Stalingrad-Saratov sector.

11. The NK for Agriculture and the Central Statistical Directorate must organize a system of telegraphic reports from 1 September 1943. Every 5 days the most exact reports are to be made on the condition of the cattle transport work.

12. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, the Central Statistical Directorate of the State Planning Organization, and the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine, in cooperation with the Executive Committees of the Voronezh, Saratov, Stalingrad, Rostov, Chkalov, Aktyubinsk, and West Kazakhstan Oblasti and of the Stavropol' and Krasnodar Krai, as well as with the Council of People's Commissars of the Kalmyk and Dagestan Autonomous Republics and of the Kazakhstan and Azerbajdzhan Union Republics, have until 1 October 1943 to determine the number of cattle which were evacuated from the Ukrainian oblasti. These cattle may not be slaughtered and must be provided with sufficient fodder, stabling, etc.

13. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine, and the Central Committee of the Party for the Ukraine are instructed, together with the executive committees and the oblast' committees of the Party of the rajons which have kept cattle evacuated from the Ukraine, to establish the date on which the cattle are to be returned. The periods fixed in this decree are to be taken as guiding principles. The routing is to be arranged jointly.

14. The acceptance and distribution of the cattle returning from the eastern rajons will be arranged in the following way:

a) Each herd arriving in a certain oblast' will be taken over by the representative of the oblast' executive committee. He must set up a delivery transaction with all changes which have occurred en route.

b) After possession has been taken, the representatives of the executive committees must deliver the cattle, together with the herd leaders, to the kolkhozes. This delivery is likewise to be set down in writing, whereby the breed and age of the delivered cattle is to be maintained. Cattle of kolkhozes which are located for the time being in oblasti

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not yet liberated are to be delivered temporarily to other kolkhozes. This must likewise be recorded in writing.

15. The Executive Committees and the Party Committees of the Voronezh, Kalinin, Kursk, Orel, Moscow, Stalingrad, Smolensk, and Tula Oblasti and of the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai are obliged:

a) to guarantee the procurement of hard and silo fodder in each kolkhoz for the time when the cattle are stabled, for which purpose the haying plans and the plans for procurement of silo fodder must be unconditionally observed. In those kolkhozes in which the haying plan is not fulfilled, other ways and means must be found to procure fodder. A second cutting of sown as well as natural fodder grasses may be undertaken.

b) It is to be seen to that 1.) a fodder accounting system is organized; 2.) the kolkhoz directorates accept the fodder and enter it as a receipt; 3.) all harvested as well as procured fodder be watched.

c) By 1 October 1943 sufficient fodder is to be prepared at the wintering points of the cattle drive so that enough fodder will be on hand in case of bad road conditions.

d) By 1 September 1943 each kolkhoz which receives returned cattle is to ascertain what condition its winter barns are in. Possible repairs are to be undertaken at once.

16. A commission, composed of Comrades Benediktov (chairman), Motovilov (representative of the Forest Shelter Directorate), Saltikov (representative of the NK for State Forests), Artemov (representative of Railroad Transportation), the chairmen of the executive committees and of the NK of the respective oblasti as well as of the autonomous and union republics, is instructed to decide to which kolkhozes special assistance in construction and sawn timber and firewood is to go.

17. The Party committees as well as the executive committees of the respective oblasti must ascertain whether the stockfarms are provided with enough personnel, etc. If not, suitable measures are to be taken.

18. The NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union, jointly with the respective oblast' committees and the NK of the respective autonomous and union republics, has until 1 October 1943 to open 5 to 7 inter-rajon schools in the liberated oblasti. Each of these schools is to

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have a contingent of 100 to 150 students. Veterinary personnel and stockfarmers are to be developed among them. The duration of the course is from 2 to 12 months. The maintenance costs of the schools will be defrayed by the general budget of the NK for Agriculture of the Soviet Union for the year 1943.

19. The People's Commissars of the Autonomous and Union Republics and the Oblast' Executive Committees must place previously evacuated specialists at the disposal of the NK for Agriculture.

20. The State Press and the Press for Agricultural Literature will receive 50 tons of paper for printing agricultural brochures. A wholesale printing of literature on stock farming is to be placed at the disposal of the liberated oblasti.

II. Measures for increasing the number of cattle in kolkhozes.

1. It is permitted to the State and Party Organs of the Kalinin, Smolensk, Voronezh, Stalingrad, Rostov, Kursk, and Orel Oblasti and of the Krasnodar and Stavropol' Krai to increase the purchase plan for cattle and to fix it as follows:

	<u>Purchase Plan for Calves</u>	<u>Purchase Plan for Lambs</u>
Kalinin Oblast'	20,000	30,000
Smolensk Oblast'	3,000	3,000
Voronezh Oblast'	15,000	5,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	20,000	15,000
Rostov Oblast'	15,000	20,000
Kursk Oblast'	-----	10,000
Orel Oblast'	5,000	10,000
Krasnodar Kraj	15,000	10,000
Stavropol' Kraj	6,000	10,000

2. Collective farmers who have given up a calf and two lambs as per agreement are excused from the compulsory meat delivery in 1943. The compulsory delivery is reduced by 50% for collective farmers who have given up one lamb.

3. Since the greatest part of the horses evacuated to the rear areas was delivered to the Red Army, the kolkhozes of the liberated oblasti are excused from delivery of horses to the Army until 1945.

4. The NK for Agriculture is obliged to buy livestock of all kinds in the central and eastern oblasti of the Union in the years 1943 to 1945 and to place it at the disposal of the

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liberated oblasti. The purchase of livestock from kolkhozes, collective farmers, workers, and employees will be done on a free-will basis. The purchased livestock will be credited to the collective farms as compulsory deliveries. The purchase prices will be fixed by the state. The Agricultural Banks are instructed to extend credit in the full amount to the kolkhozes in the liberated oblasti for purchase of livestock.

5. To increase the supply of working oxen, it is recommended that the kolkhozes of the liberated oblasti do not slaughter the bullock increase of the years 1942 to 1943.

III. Measures for the restoration of poultry farming in the kolkhozes.

1. The oblast' and executive committees as well as the oblast' and rajon committees of the Party are obliged to restore, in the years 1943 to 1944, all poultry farms which the kolkhozes possessed before the German occupation and to bring the number of poultry to the following amounts by 1 January 1945:

Krasnodar Kraj	1,100,000
Stavropol' Kraj	1,100,000
Rostov Oblast'	1,000,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	550,000
Voronezh Oblast'	800,000
Kursk Oblast'	250,000
Orel Oblast'	150,000
Smolensk Oblast'	150,000
Kalinin Oblast'	400,000

2. In order to afford assistance in the restoration of poultry farms to the kolkhozes, liberated from the German troops, the NK's for Agriculture, State Farms, and the Meat and Dairy Industry are obliged to deliver 500,000 poultry to these oblasti in September and October 1943, as follows:

Orel Oblast'	100,000
Smolensk Oblast'	100,000
Kalinin Oblast'	50,000
Kursk Oblast'	100,000
Stalingrad Oblast'	50,000
Ukrainian SSR	100,000

The NK for Agriculture of the USSR is obliged to deliver 9,600,000 chicks from hatching stations to the kolkhozes in 1944, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	2,000,000	chicks
Stavropol' Kraj	2,000,000	chicks
Rostov Oblast'	2,000,000	chicks
Stalingrad Oblast'	1,100,000	chicks
Voronezh Oblast'	1,800,000	chicks
Kursk Oblast'	150,000	chicks

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Orel Oblast'	80,000	chicks
Smolensk Oblast'	70,000	chicks
Kalinin Oblast'	400,000	chicks

3. The State and Party organs are obliged to make known to the rajons the plan to increase poultry as well as the purchase of chicks at hatching stations. Collective farmers are authorized to make additional purchases of young poultry, after the poultry farms are fully supplied. At kolkhozes where pools, ponds, and other water sources are available, farms for geese and ducks are to be restored.

4. The State and Party organs are obliged to restore 55 hatching stations in the liberated oblasti by 1944, as follows:

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Krasnodar Kraj	5	2
Stavropol'" Kraj	6	--
Rostov Oblast'	2	2
Stalingrad Oblast'	6	--
Voronezh Oblast'	6	--
Kursk Oblast'	--	13
Orel Oblast'	--	7
Smolensk Oblast'	1	2
Kalinin Oblast'	--	3

5. The Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR is obliged to produce in local industry enterprises in the 4th quarter of 1943 and the 1st quarter of 1944, 200 incubators, each with a capacity of 30,000 eggs.

6. For production of the incubators, the NK for Local Industry of the RSFSR is obliged to deliver the following material:

cast iron	26 tons
section iron	168 tons
sheet iron	127 tons
etched iron	22 tons
galvanized iron	31 tons
gas pipe	210 tons
precision pipe	2800 running meters
fittings	21 tons
bronze	3.1 tons
sheet brass	1.0 tons
brass rod	0.3 tons
iron wire	0.5 tons
bolts	5.5 tons
threaded nuts	2.5 tons
rivets	9.0 tons
wire screening	250 square meters
pine wood	1400 cubic meters
coal	2200 tons

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7. The NK for Airplane Construction is obliged to manufacture the following apparatus in its factories in the 4th quarter of 1943 and to place it at the disposal of the NK for Local Industry for incorporation in the incubators.

ampoul thermo-regulators	27,200
"Fulton"-type thermo-regulators	116
hanging thermometers	27,200
angle thermometers	2,000
psychrometers	6,000

8. 16,000,000 eggs will be delivered to the NK for Agriculture of the RSFSR in the first half-year of 1944, of which:

7,000,000 from the NK for the Meat and Dairy Industry of the RSFSR
5,000,000 from the Central Trade Association
4,000,000 from poultry farms of the RSFSR

9. The NK for Agriculture of the RSFSR is authorized to deliver chicks from the hatching stations to the kolkhozes with the proviso that the kolkhozes deliver eggs in 1945 in exchange for the chicks.

10. State and Party organs are obliged to be of assistance to the hatching stations in procuring means of transportation (1 to 2 horses per station).

11. Party and State organs are obliged to prepare 580 technicians for poultry-farming in 4-month courses by 1 June 1944, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	75 persons
Stavropol' Kraj	55 persons
Rostov Oblast'	60 persons
Stalingrad Oblast'	60 persons
Voronezh Oblast'	80 persons
Kursk Oblast'	65 persons
Orel Oblast'	65 persons
Smolensk Oblast'	50 persons
Kalinin Oblast'	70 persons

The participants in these courses will receive assistance of 150 rubles monthly.

12. The NK for Agriculture of the RSFSR is obliged to send 130 poultry specialists to the hatching stations from the number of students who have finished suitable technical schools in 1943 to 1944, as follows:

	1943	1944
Krasnodar Kraj	10 persons	10 persons
Stavropol' Kraj	10 persons	10 persons
Rostov Oblast'	7 persons	10 persons
Stalingrad Oblast'	3 persons	7 persons
Voronezh Oblast'	5 persons	10 persons
Kursk Oblast'	4 persons	10 persons

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Orel Oblast'	3 persons	10 persons
Smolensk Oblast'	2 persons	10 persons
Kalinin Oblast'	1 person	8 persons

IV. Concerning allowances for kolkhozes, collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, and employees in regard to delivery of agricultural produce to the state and concerning supply measures in 1943.

1. State and Party organs are authorized to excuse the collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, employees, and artisans who were injured during the German occupation from all state deliveries of agricultural produce.

2. The following are to be excused from the delivery of agricultural produce:

a) the families of members of the Red Army and of the Partisans, in case there are children under 7 years and the families have only one member employed in agriculture;

b) the families of incapable-of-working parents of members of the Red Army, and of Partisans, if they have no member employed in agriculture;

c) families where the husband is over 60 and the wife is over 55 and no family members are employed in agriculture;

d) the families of teachers, agronomists, zootechnicians, surveyors, doctors, agricultural technicians, engineers, directors of Machine-Tractor Stations, etc., in case they have no more livestock at their disposal than has been planned for the corresponding rajons.

3. A 50% reduction in the compulsory delivery of agricultural produce will be continued for the families of members of the Red Army and of the Partisans in which there are two family members incapable of working for each one employed in agriculture.

4. Collective farmers, individual farmers, and workers, employees, and artisans of oblasti liberated from German occupation after 1 July 1943 are excused from compulsory delivery of leather, wool, eggs, cheese, oil-yielding plants, flax, and hemp.

5. State and Party organs are authorized to excuse partially or completely from compulsory deliveries for 1943 ? those kolkhozes which suffered especially heavily under the German occupation.

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6. Kolkhozes of the oblasti which were liberated from German occupation after 1 July 1943 are excused from compulsory delivery of leather, cheese, eggs, flax, and hemp for 1943.

7. The law concerning compulsory delivery of grain, oil-yielding plant seed, potatoes and vegetables is annulled for 1943 for those oblasti liberated in 1943.

8. It has been decided that the kolkhozes of the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 must pay grain and sunflowers into the bread fund of the Red Army. This delivery has the character of a tax and will be reckoned per hectare as follows:

	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Sunflowers</u>
Krasnodar Kraj	700 kg.	1800 kg.
Stavropol' Kraj	600 kg.	1600 kg.
Voronezh Oblast'	700 kg.	1400 kg.
Kalinin Oblast'	600 kg.	1200 kg.
Kursk Oblast'	600 kg.	1200 kg.
Orel Oblast'	700 kg.	1600 kg.
Rostov Oblast'	400 kg.	1400 kg.
Smolensk Oblast'	700 kg.	1000 kg.
Stalingrad Oblast'	400 kg.	1000 kg.
Oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	500 kg.	1800 kg.

It is permissible to deliver potatoes instead of vegetables and vice versa, according to the existing norms.

10. It has been decided that the kolkhozes of the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 will deliver hay to the supplies of the Red Army, per hectare as follows:

	<u>Arable Land</u>	<u>Dry Meadows</u>	<u>Swampy Meadows</u>
Orel Oblast'	1 kg.	9 kg.	20 kg.
Smolensk Oblast'	3 kg.	18 kg.	29 kg.
Kursk Oblast'	1 kg.	10 kg.	20 kg.
Kalinin Oblast'	4 kg.	16 kg.	29 kg.
Oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	4 kg.	18 kg.	35 kg.

The kolkhozes of the other oblasti, which were liberated in the fall and winter of 1942/43 will deliver hay according to the conditions of the State Defense Committee of 27 July 1943, No. 3823-S.

11. State and Party organs are authorized to divide the compulsory deliveries of grain, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, and hay mentioned under paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 among the respective rajons. It is permissible to reduce or increase the quantities for individual kolkhozes by 50%, seeing to it that the total quantity for the respective rajon agrees with the planned quantity.

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12. Kolkhozes of the oblasti liberated in 1942/43 as well as kolkhozes whose cattle were duly evacuated are subject to compulsory deliveries of meat and milk according to the actual supply of cattle on hand.

13. Collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, employees, and artisans of the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943 will deliver grain and potatoes to the supply of the Red Army, in the following quantities: for collective farmers, workers, employees, and artisans in cooperatives, 10% more than the corresponding quantities planned for the kolkhozes; for individual farmers as well as artisans not in cooperatives, 30% more than the corresponding quantities planned for the kolkhozes.

14. Collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, employees, and artisans, so far as they own cattle, are obliged, in the oblasti liberated after 1 July 1943, to deliver meat and milk to the supplies of the Red Army in the following quantities (for the 2nd half-year of 1943):

	Meat in kg. per household <u>living group</u>	Milk in liters <u>per cow</u>
Orel Oblast'	15	60
Smolensk Oblast'	15	60
Kursk Oblast'	15	50
Kalinin Oblast'	15	60
Oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	15	50

Individual farmers and artisans not in cooperatives must deliver 30% more meat and milk.

15. State and Party organs are obliged to fix delivery periods.

16. The NK's for Reserves, Agriculture, and the Meat and Dairy Industry are obliged to determine the cattle evacuated from the liberated oblasti. They are further to determine to what extent the oblasti to which the cattle were evacuated have given them up to the state on account of compulsory delivery. The respective NK's are obliged to present a proposal to the Council of People's Commissars as to how these cattle, given up because of the plan, are to be credited to the compulsory delivery accounts of the kolkhozes in the post-war years.

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17. In partial alteration of the decision of the Council of People's Commissars and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of 10 July 1943, No. 743, the grain delivery plan for kolkhozes of Kursk Oblast' is fixed at 65600 tons instead of the planned 147,600 tons from the 1943 harvest.

The State and Party organs of Kursk Oblast' are obliged to reduce the corresponding norms within 10 days.

18. The grain delivery plan from the 1943 harvest is reduced by 147,000 tons for Stalingrad Oblast'. Of that, 16,794 tons, which the kolkhozes had to pay on the basis of their obligations for machine-tractor stations in previous years, are delayed to the 1944 harvest. The other quantities also, i.e. 76,686 tons for compulsory grain deliveries and 54,120 tons for the supplies of the Red Army, are put off. The kolkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast' are to be excused from compulsory delivery of flax and oil-nuts for 1943. The previous obligations of 6,385 tons of flax and 1633 tons of oil-nuts are to be extended.

The kolkhozes of Stalingrad Oblast' are to be excused from compulsory delivery of mustard for 1943 and their old obligation of 13,920 tons is to be extended.

V. Measures of assistance for kolkhozes in regard to seed grain for the 1943 winter sowing.

1. In order to guarantee the fulfillment of the 1943 winter sowing plan, 55,000 tons of winter crop seed are to be delivered from state reserves as follows:

for Stavropol' Kraj	5000 tons
for Voronezh Oblast'	4000 tons
for Rostov Oblast'	16000 tons
for Kursk Oblast'	5000 tons
for Stalingrad Oblast'	10000 tons
for Smolensk Oblast'	3000 tons
for the oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR	12000 tons

2. The grant of seed grain in Rostov Oblast' and in the oblasti of the Ukrainian SSR will take place under the proviso that the kolkhozes repay the borrowed seed grain by 15 October 1943 in grain according to the existing conditions concerning the exchange, and with an addition of 2 double centners per 100 double centners of borrowed seed grain.

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As an exception, seed grain is loaned to the kolkhozes of Voronezh, Kursk, Stalingrad, and Smolensk oblasti and of Stavropol' Kraj on condition that they repay it from the 1944 harvest, and with an addition of 10 double centners per 100 borrowed double centners.

3. The chairmen of the oblast' executive committees and of the Council of People's Commissars are personally responsible for repayment of the borrowed seed grain in the planned periods.

4. Moreover the NK's for Reserves and Agriculture of the USSR are obliged to deliver to the kolkhozes 40,000 tons of winter grain from state reserves in exchange for winter and summer wheat, millet, buckwheat, and mixed grain, as follows:

Stavropol' Kraj	15,000 tons
Stalingrad Oblast'	5,000 tons
Voronezh Oblast'	20,000 tons

The release of grain will take place according to the existing exchange norms and according to the delivery of corresponding quantities by the kolkhozes to the railroad or port accepting stations of Grain Procurement.

5. Besides the sowing, the kolkhozes are permitted to convert another 55,000 tons of winter grain to sowing purposes, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	25,000 tons
Stavropol Kraj	20,000 tons
Stalingrad Oblast'	10,000 tons

6. The NK for Commerce is obliged to dispatch 12,000 tons of seed grain to Voroshilovgrad and Khar'kov Oblasti not later than 1 September 1943.

7. The NK for State Farms is obliged to deliver 16,870 tons of winter grain seed in exchange for different kinds of grain and oil-yielding plants according to the existing exchange norms, as follows:

Krasnodar Kraj	8,000 tons
Stavropol' Kraj	6,000 tons
Voronezh Oblast'	2,500 tons
Kursk Oblast'	120 tons
Kalmyk A. S. S. R.	250 tons

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(8) The sovkhoses of Stalingrad Oblast' will receive as a loan--with repayment from the 1944 harvest--4000 tons of winter grain. Under the same conditions the Sovkhoses of Rostov Oblast' will likewise receive 4000 tons. In repaying, a 10% addition will be calculated.

The sovkhoses of Stalingrad Oblast' are permitted to use the entire 1943 winter grain harvest for sowing purposes."

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(9) It is apparent from a message from Moscow to Rostov/Don that greater stoppages of cattle transport are taking place at various river crossings. It concerns the evacuated cattle now being driven back to the liberated oblasti. The NKRF is directed to relieve as far as possible the crowding of cattle and to expedite the transportation of cattle.

(10) In a message to Kujbyshev-NKRF, Moscow requests an explanation as to what the small threshing-yield is to be traced. Only 45 double-centaers of grain were threshed from an area of 25 hectares.

(11) In Molotov, fish are being sold by the Water-Transport Base without delivery of corresponding card coupons. Moscow forbids this sale of fish at once and instructs the Water-Transport Base to give up the excess quantities of fish to other organizations.

(12) In Saratov-NKRF a perceptible lack of canning receptacles is to be noted.

(13) Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement. The market supply was set at 7000 tons, divided into:

Grain	3000 tons
Flour in sacks	4000 tons

(14) Rostov/Don, Oblast' Butter Industry, is to produce in September according to the established plan:

Butter	90 tons
Milk	10 tons
Sour milk	5 tons
Albumen milk	20 tons
Cheese	17 tons
Casein	18 tons
Rich Ewe's Cheese	10 tons
Albumen curd	5 tons
Kisel'	3 tons
Acidophilus Drink	10 tons
Kvas	5 tons

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(15) Rostov/Don, Oblast' Food Industry, is to produce in September according to the plan:

Pastry	75 tons
Candy	35 tons
Tea, Coffee, and Caffeine Products	30 tons

(16) Tiflis has procured 4426 tons of tea as of 25 August.

Authorizations

	<u>Consignee</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Consignor</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
(17)	Ordzhonikidze Distillery	10 carloads	Malt-barley	Stavropol', Grain Procurement	---
(18)	Rozhdestvensk, Distillery, Kujbyshev Station	350 tons	"	Rostov/Don, Grain Procurement	---
(19)	Shigansk, Distillery, Syzran' Station	50 tons	"	"	---
(20)	Starobelsk Station	1000 tons	Rye	Penza, Oblast' Grain Procurement	---
(21)	Red Army	5385 16735 3540 6830	Potatoes Vegetables Potatoes Vegetables	Krasnodar Oblast' " Rostov/Don "	Delivery in Sept. according to yearly plan
(22)	Moscow, Trade Enterprises	2 tank cars	Vegetable fat	Pyatigorsk, Vegetable-Fat Trust	Delivery in Sept. For ship's personnel
(23)	Gorkij, NKRF	100 tons	Fish	Kazan'	---
(24)	Rostov/Don Meat Trust	50 tons	Salt	Rostov/Don	---
(25)	Kamust'e-NKRF	30	Salt	---	---
(26)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz-Trust of the C. D. of Canning Enterprise "Zybin"	28000 liters	Alcohol	Pyatigorsk, Alcohol Trust	For liquor manufacture
(27)		15,000,000 130 tons	Cigarettes Tobacco	Rostov/Don, D. C. of Tobacco	Delivery in Sept.

Deliveries

(28)	Erevan	772 tons	Wheat	Krasnodar, Southern Grain Procurement	Delivery took place in August
(29)	Navtlug	100	Wheat	"	"
(30)	Erevan	214	Barley	"	"
(31)	Gorkij, Grain Procurement	173	Iranian rice	---	Was loaded in Makhachkala Harbor

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(32) Chardzhou-NKRF reports: In connection with a lengthening of the pipe-line as well as through other technical conditions, it appears possible to establish for Chalysh a fuel-drawing-off norm in excess of 15 tons per hour until the close of the shipping period.

Requirement

(33) Baku, Fish Industry, requires a supplementary 250 tons of motor oil for August for its fleet and cold-storage plants.

Authorizations

	<u>Consignee</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Consignor</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
(34)	Gorkij, NKRF - Plant "Ulyanov Lenin"	200 tons	Mazut	---	---
(35)	Gorkij, NKRF-Plant "Teplokhod"	100	Mazut	---	---
(36)	Gorkij, NKRF-Plant "Molotov"	90 tons	Mazut	---	---
(37)	Zulinsk, Plant of the NK for Iron	200	Mazut	Groznyj, Oil Supply	---
(38)	Krasnodar, Rostov Trust for Fruit and Vegetables	20	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	For September
(39)	Krasnodar, Oblast' Food Industry	5	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	For September
(40)	Krasnodar, Procurement Bureau of the Tobacco Industry	6	Oil	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	"
(41)	Tiflis, Fish Trust	9	Oil	---	For August
(42)	Military Reconstruction Directorate Don-Kuban	5	Diesel oil	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For September
(43)	Tiflis, Fish Trust	5	Diesel oil	---	For August
(44)	Kujbyshev-NKRF	20	Petroleum	Kamust'e	---
(45)	Ship Repair Yard "Kujbyshev"	10	Petroleum	Kamust'e	for winter ship repair work
(46)	Krasnodar, Rostov Trust for Fruit and Vegetables	0.5	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Sales	For Sept.
(47)	Military Reconstruction Directorate Don-Kuban	5	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(48)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	2	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(49)	Ejsk, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	2	Petroleum	Krasnodar, Oil Supply	For Sept.
(50)	Rostov/Don, Mortar Industry	0.5	Petroleum	---	For Sept.

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	<u>Consignee</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Consignor</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
(51)	Tiflis, Fish Trust	1 ton	Petroleum	---	For August
(52)	Gorkij, Upper Volga Steamship Agency	1	Gasoline	Gorkij, Oil Supply	Additional for Aug.
(53)	Ejsk, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	1	Gasoline	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For September
(54)	Military Reconstruc- tion Directorate Don-Kuban	1	Gasoline	"	"
(55)	Krasnodar, Procure- ment Bureau of the Tobacco Industry	4	Gasoline	"	"
(56)	Krasnodar, Tobacco Combine	2	Gasoline	"	"
(57)	Rostov/Don Mortar Industry	1.5	Gasoline	---	For September
(58)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	4	Ligroin	Krasnodar Oil Supply	For September
(59)	Military Reconstruc- tion Directorate Don-Kuban	3	Motor oil	"	"
(60)	Krasnodar, Sovkhoz of the NKRF	2	Motor oil	"	"

Deliveries

(61)	Astrakhan	20,901 tons	Mazut	Baku	---
(62)	Gorkij, NKRF Plant "Molotov"	1200	Mazut	---	---

4) Miscellaneous

(63) Before the court in Ashkhabad there is a lawsuit which has been brought by the River Fleet Directorate in Chardzhou against the local Oil Sales. The River Fleet Directorate is suing for a sum of 1,629,000 rubles on account of non-fulfillment of the projected plans in April and May, 1942.

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